

Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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THE
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J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE DOLLAR for six months.
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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as a practical Surgeon. Will advise and treat or operate in all the different departments of Surgery.
March 5, 1881. 1y

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1879.

DR. T. C. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners' Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden seeds, and everything pertaining to the Drug business, which he will sell at low prices.
March 28, 1879.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1873.

JOHN E. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
OFFICE on Trade Street, opposite the Court House, No. 1, Sims & Dowd's building.
Dec. 23, 1881. y

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Has used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1878.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
March 18, 1881.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 5, 1880.

WILSON & BURWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Have a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 7, 1880.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-dealers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
Jan. 1, 1879.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Flour, Beans, Starch, Meat, Lard, Ham, Pickled, Grass Seeds, Potatoes, &c., which they sell at the lowest prices.
All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest buyers.
Jan. 17, 1880.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
College Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.
Nov. 1, 1881.

John VanLandingham,
Cotton Buyer and General Commission Merchant.
In Sanders & Blackwood's Building,
North College St., Charlotte, N. C.
March 26, 1881.

W. A. TRUSLOW,
Jeweler and Watch Repairer,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully announces that, having succeeded E. J. Allen, in the Watch and Jew.elry business, he has just added to his stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, &c.,
And he hopes by close attention to business and fair dealing to merit a share of patronage.
“Fifty years constant experience in the WATCH REPAIRING Department enables him to fully warrant every Watch entrusted to him.”
Do not forget the old stand on Tryon street, near the Square.
Oct. 7, 1881. 6m

Housekeepers take Notice.
The finest assortment of first class Fancy Groceries in Charlotte, among which are many articles new for this market, have just been received at
March 18, 1881. PERRY'S.

Central Hotel Barber Shop.
GREY TOOLE, in the Basement of the Central Hotel, still carries on the Tonsorial Art in its various branches. He and his assistant Artists are so well known for their skill that it needs no multiplicity of words to inform the public where barbers can be shaved smoothly and hair cut and dressed in fashionable style and “with dispatch.” Give him a trial.
GREY TOOLE.
July 29, 1881. Under Central Hotel.

Paradise.
Within each heart there lies apart
From all its cares and sorrows,
A paradise which knows no sighs,
A world of happy merriments;
A heaven of light unknown to blight
Of winter bleak and dreary,
Whose days are long and sweet with song,
Whose hours are never weary.
What matter though earth's pathways glow
No more with springtime gladness?
What if each June has flown too soon
And left a look of sadness?
No real love so true will prove,
No tones one-half so tender,
No lips so pure as those which lure
The soul to visioned splendor.

Miss Leonora Horn, of Peru, Neb., has a head of hair sixty-eight inches in length. She has refused \$500 for the treasure.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

1,200 Acres of Valuable Lands.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the county of Mecklenburg, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 16th day of January, 1882, the Lands which were owned by the late Mary M. Wallace.
The Home Place, 4 miles from the city of Charlotte on the Lawyers road, contains 403 acres, with a large Brick Dwelling House, good Barns and improvements.
The Allen Place, 2 1/2 miles from the city of Charlotte, contains 287 acres, is 4 miles from the city on the Lawyers road, and lies between the Lawyers road and the Monroe road. The Wilson Place, on the Potter road, contains 133 acres, adjoins the Home Place and is about the same distance from the city.
The Wilson Place, on the Lawyers road, 6 miles from Charlotte, contains 232 acres.
The Brumley Place, on Reedy Creek, 7 miles from Charlotte, contains 97 1/2 acres.
We will also sell a valuable Gold Mine, in Union county, near Matthews, known as the Henry Plummer Mine.
The Home tract, the Allen tract, and the Wilson tract, each, will first be offered in lots and then as a whole.
This sale is made subject to ratification and approval of the Court.
TERMS—One tenth cash; balance in two equal installments at one and two years, with security and interest from date.
Deeds and Plats can be seen at the Law Office of OSBORNE & MAXWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

Parties desiring to examine the property will apply to S. H. Farrow, at the Brick House Place.
JOHN R. MORRIS,
W. C. MAXWELL,
Dec. 2, 1881. tds Commissioners.

Trees for Delivery.
My trees are now ready for delivery, opposite Mr. Allen's residence, on Tryon street, between 5th and 6th. A fine lot of Trees, Plums, Flowers and Flower seed, on hand. Anything in my line furnished on short notice.
T. W. SPARROW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dec. 9, 1881.

Hargraves & Wilhelm.
NEW GOODS.
Our Fall Stock is now complete, and the handsomest and cheapest ever offered in this market. It embraces a full line of Silks, Satins and Surahs, in all shades and qualities.
Our Stock of Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings is the most varied and attractive ever seen in this city.
Cloaks, Dolmans,
*Lusters, Walking Jackets, and Children's Cloaks, in all qualities and shades.
Shawls, Balmors, Repellants, Cloakings, Oil Cretonnes, Worsteds, Fringes, to match. Velvets, Velveteens, Plush, &c.
A complete line of Flannels, Cassimeres, Damasks and Towels.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear.
We have an immense stock of
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing,
That we are selling at extremely low prices.
All we ask the public and our patrons is to give our stock a careful inspection. They will find the greatest variety and cheapest stock of Goods ever shown in this place.
We will save you money by calling to see us. All-wool Plaid Black Bunting at 15 cents.
HARGRAVES & WILHELM.
Sept. 30, 1881.

NEW MILLINERY.
We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of
Millinery Goods,
Containing all the latest styles and qualities of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Hats and Bonnets.
Also, all the novelties for trimming: Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Silk, Flashes, Satins, Ornaments, etc.
Also, our usual large and attractive stock of White Goods, Embroideries, Neck Wear, Gloves and Hosiery, Corsets, Shawls, Cloaks, Skirts, &c. Another large stock of Ladies' Millinery Underwear just received, that we are offering at very low prices.
Oct. 14, 1881. MRS. P. QUERY.

Just Received
AT
TIDY'S CITY BOOK STORE
A well selected Stock of
WRITING PAPER,
Including Note, Letter, Sermon, Legal and Foolscap, which they propose to sell cheap for cash.
Also, French Paper of every description, with Envelopes to match.
Also, Paper in boxes, to suit the most fastidious.
SOCIAL ETIQUETTE OF NEW YORK.
A standard treatise upon the laws of good society in New York.
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES—a new lot just received.
Edward Todd & Co.'s Celebrated
Rubber Pens.
A Pen by some considered superior to a Gold Pen.
TIDY & BROS. are also Agents for Emerson's celebrated RUBBER HAND-STAMPS; and any orders given them will receive prompt attention.
Cash paid for Rags.

A. A. GASTON,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin-Ware
And House Furnishing Goods,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
He keeps the largest stock of Stoves and Tin-Ware ever offered in this market. \$100 reward will be paid to any party that ever sold a larger or heavier Stove than the “Barley Sheaf.” I have sold the “Barley Sheaf” for eleven years.
Call at my Store on Central Hotel building, and examine my stock.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware manufactured and sold at all Repairing promptly executed.
Feb. 1, 1881. A. A. GASTON.

Registration of Deeds.
We wish to urge upon our readers, or at least those who own land, the importance of having their deeds registered, a matter that but few seem to appreciate. By the laws of North Carolina (see Battle's Revisal, chap. 35, sec. 1.) “no conveyance of land shall be good and available in law, unless the same shall be acknowledged by the grantor, or proved on oath by one or more witnesses in the manner hereinafter directed, and registered in the county where the land shall lie, within two years after the date of the said deed.” But every legislature extends this time for another two years, so that practically the last clause of the above quoted section is inoperative, and a deed may be registered at any time. Still it must be registered before it is “good and available in law,” and we must express our disapproval of every Legislature extending the time within which deeds may be registered. It makes our people too careless about the titles of their land, creates litigation, and opens too wide a door for fraud. Every man's deeds ought to be recorded in the Register's office for his own protection and for the protection of those who may purchase from him. For his own protection, because they are not “good and available in law” until they are registered, and if lost or destroyed before registration (as is frequently the case) he may be packed with trouble and expense. And for the protection of purchasers, because unless the deeds are registered how can a purchaser trace out the title or know that he is obtaining a valid title? If all deeds were registered a purchaser could very easily ascertain whether he would acquire a good title, but as the law stands he cannot. A prudent purchaser may now thoroughly examine the books of the Register's office in any county in North Carolina, satisfy himself that the title is good because he there finds a deed duly recorded in the name of the vendor and no deed purporting to have been executed by the vendor, and yet the vendor had sometime previously made a deed to another person who has not had it recorded. This uncertainty about titles is calculated to repel the investment of capital in this State and indeed does repel it. An instance of this has recently occurred. A large number of thrifty Germans had negotiated for and agreed upon the purchase of a large body of land in Henderson county, but upon close examination the title was found defective because certain deeds had not been registered and could not be found, and so they gave up their trade and are probably lost to our State. We hope that our future Legislature will follow this pernicious practice of their predecessors in extending the time for registration of deeds, but require every deed to be promptly recorded.—*Pittsboro Record.*

Internal Revenue in North Carolina.
We have received a copy of the annual report of Commissioner Raum, the president of the Internal Revenue Bureau. His report contains many details of interest to North Carolinians, for we are contributing somewhat to those revenues of the government which are collected through this bureau. Among his recommendations is one providing for the payment of pensions to disabled revenue-men and the widows and families of those who may be killed in their encounters with the moonshiners. We have pensions enough to pay now without adding additional burdens of that kind upon the people.
Mr. Raum devotes considerable space to the discussion of civil service reform. No one ought to have a greater familiarity with the dark side of the civil service and its abuses, and therefore Mr. Raum does not surprise us when he indulges in round periods of tenure, and the theories relating to the matter. So far as the internal revenue service is concerned, we favor a very easy and speedy mode of reforming it—abolish it. Some of the details found in his report supply ample reasons for this Caesarian operation.
We will confine our attention particularly to the 6th collection district of North Carolina. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, shows that there were then in all of North Carolina but ninety-seven registered distillers using grain, and 1,483 fruit distillers. The ninety-seven grain distillers used 55,518 bushels of grain, those of the 6th district using more than one-half—34,551 bushels. We may take it, therefore, that there were about sixty distillers in that district in 1878. The amount collected was \$253,874, while the pay or cost of collection was \$21,785. That was the situation three years ago. For the last fiscal year Commissioner Raum paid out in that district to collectors \$48,417; per diem to storekeepers and gaugers \$211,437, and for their traveling expenses \$8,470; in all \$268,324, as against \$21,785 three years ago. The collections in the meantime had risen to \$499,455. In three years the collections had increased \$245,581, and the expenses had increased \$246,539. The net result was a loss of \$1,000,000. The cost of the collection of the internal revenue in that district was \$268,324, while the net result was a loss of \$1,000,000. The cost of the collection of the internal revenue in that district was \$268,324, while the net result was a loss of \$1,000,000.

Besides this, Dr. Mott was allowed \$3,901 as expenditures to detect frauds. The number of bushels of grain used in the State had risen to 280,000, of which 208,877 were used in the sixth district. In that district there were 298 distillers in operation, of which 286 did not exceed the capacity of five bushels of grain a day, and the others did not exceed ten bushels a day. From these figures it is very apparent how the thing is done. Large distilleries pay better than small ones, but only the smallest kind are put up in the sixth district. There is a regular combination, doubtless with the concurrence of Commissioner Raum, to split up the distilleries into small ones, each distillery being allowed a storekeeper at \$8 per day, paid by the government. So that where three years ago one man had a distillery of fair capacity, to day he has several of smaller capacity, side by side, each provided with a storekeeper, paid by the government, who divides his money between the Republican party and the distiller, and who combines with the distiller to defraud the government. This is said to be the solution of the matter. It is a regular system of fraud from beginning to end, corrupting the morals of the people and leading them to think there is no harm in cheating the government. Such is the view taken of it by those familiar with the matter.

Peas and Pea Meal.
The very best food for horses and cows. For sale by
JOHN VANLANDINGHAM.
Aug. 19, 1881.

CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.
Cakes and Bread.
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, opposite the Old Market, still keeps a large assortment of Confectioneries, &c., and a good selection of choice Family Groceries—all of the freshest and best quality.
Bread and Cakes.
His Bread is considered superior by all who use it, and his assortment of Cakes is fine.
Wedding Cakes and Cakes for Parties prepared in the best style at short notice.
Give me a trial when you need anything in my line.
Jan. 14, 1881. C. S. HOLTON.

Lumber! Lumber!!
LUMBER!!!
I am prepared to furnish Lumber to persons desiring the same in any quantities.
I have Steam and Water Mills, and can saw Lumber or Grind Grain at any time.
Address, Dr. I. J. SLOAN, Charlotte, N. C.
Dec. 2, 1881. 3mpd I. J. SLOAN.

GOOD COFFEE.
Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffee is selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities) then put in pound packages (in the bean, not ground) bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's “No. 34,” strong and pungent, Thurber's “No. 41,” mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the great quality, goodness, and quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound packages, “No. 34” or “No. 41.” Do not be put off with any cheap kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.
Where persons desire it we also furnish the “Ideal” Coffee-pot, the simplest and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular. Respectfully,
H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture who are sure to be satisfied. We pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use Thurber's brands.
Dec. 16, 1881. 5w*

Steam and Water Power.
General Wilson, the President of the New York and New England Railroad Company, at the late annual meeting of the stockholders of that company, made a very important revelation. He was discussing the coal supply for the New England mills, and the necessity for establishing low rates for its transportation. He stated that “many mills in Massachusetts, which have depended upon water for their motive power, have been obliged to stop during dry seasons, and most of them are now putting in other machinery, and will in future rely upon coal as their motive power.” “This,” says the American, “brings into view both the decrease of the water power of the country which is everywhere going on in consequence of the cutting of the timber, and the further fact that, in consequence of their loss of this power, the factories of New England, driven to the use of steam, are stripped of one important advantage which they have enjoyed. Their great aggregation of capital, their artistic and mechanical ingenuity, and the skill of their operatives, have all been points of advantage, but the abundance of water power has been one of equal importance.”
The South presents an opportunity for capital to secure ample dividends without the use of coal, because our water supply is unlimited.

Valuable Suggestion.
Doctor Jurie, a prominent physician of Vienna, tells of two complete cures of dipsomania effected by him in an extraordinary manner. One of the cases was that of an habitual drunkard who was picked out of the gutter by the police, and was handed over to the Doctor's treatment, in the “Correction Hospital,” for a period of fourteen days. The doctor at once ordered that every article of food or drink given him should receive a liberal addition of whiskey of a not over refined quality. Water, milk, soup, meat, and vegetables were all treated in this way, and whiskey was even infused into the air that he breathed through saturation of the walls, floors, and bedding. At first the man proclaimed himself highly satisfied with his treatment, and said he would always like to have such a sensible physician. The second day, however, he began to feel nausea, the third day he vomited immediately after eating, and thereafter a meal was taken that was not followed by vomiting. From day to day he experienced increasing torment, and finally begged pitiously for relief. The result was that at the end of two weeks, though much reduced in flesh, he was filled with such repugnance for strong drink that he was never afterward able to indulge in it again. The other case mentioned by Dr. Jurie was of a similar character, and was treated by him in the same way, and with equal success.

Cheap Fuel.
The smartest man I've met in Iowa is a farmer near Fort Dodge. His name is Bill Ruggles. He has a 400-acre farm, a splendid dairy, a coal mine under his farm and a fine belt of hard timber within sight of his house.
When I went into Mr. Ruggles's large sitting room I noticed a very large stove. It was the shape of a parallelopiped—about four feet long, three feet high, and the same broad. It heated the sitting room and hall very nicely.
“I see you burn wood, Mr. Ruggles,” I remarked, as I held my hands to warm them.
“No, sir, I can't afford to burn wood. It's too much work to cut it.”
“Then coal, I suppose,” I continued.
“No, sir, too much work to dig coal. I'm burning something that beats coal or wood—cheaper than either of them, though. I have both coal and wood on the farm.”
“Well, what can you burn cheaper than wood or coal?” I asked, desiring to solve the puzzle.
“Why, I burn corn stalks, sir. Corn stalks are the cheapest and best fuel on earth. It is ten times as easy to gather corn stalks and tie them into bundles as it is to cut down those trees. Why, I can go into the corn field with two men, and in a day bundle up corn stalks enough to warm my house all winter.”
“Let me see you put some corn stalks into the stove,” I said.
Mr. Ruggles stepped to the door and brought in a bundle of corn stalks about three feet through. They were bound tightly together. The bundle weighed about forty pounds. Then, lifting the top of the stove, he laid them in upon the embers, and closed up the front damper.
“How long will they burn?” I asked.
“Three hours. I don't let them burn with a flame. My stove closes airtight. I let them burn slowly without flame. I get all the heat there is in them. The stove is large, with an immense radiating surface. It doesn't have to be very hot.”
“Now,” said Mr. Ruggles, “five such bundles a day keep my sitting room warm—or 600 bundles for the winter. I can bind up 600 bundles of corn stalks in two days alone. I couldn't chop the wood to warm this room in a week. Then in the spring I have a load of strong ashes for my wheat field, while my neighbors have to cut up the same cornstalks in the spring to get them away from the harrow. It makes me smile when I hear about those sides up in ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-ship, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untied her arm, and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither, and go off with the reflux tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, idle-sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare, toiling arms and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, he would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.”—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

The True Wife.
Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bowline, with a hundred strong men pulling it. Her sails unfurled; her streamers were drooping, she had neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moved on steadily, in serene triumph as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-ship, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untied her arm, and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither, and go off with the reflux tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, idle-sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare, toiling arms and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, he would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.”—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

FOR THE HOME AND DEMOCRAT.
A Problem for Children of the Common Schools.
Three persons, A, B and C agreed to purchase together a tract of land containing 249 acres, 1 road and 5 poles at sixteen dollars per acre, of which A wanted 30 acres and 12 poles, B wanted 18 acres, 2 roads and 15 poles, C the remainder, being 142 acres, 2 roads and 18 poles.
The parcels wanted by A and B being less valuable than that wanted by C, A and B mutually agreed that A and B should pay more than sixteen dollars per acre, and that A and B should each pay the same price per acre, and that C should pay more than sixteen dollars per acre, and that C should pay just one dollar per acre more than that paid by A and B.
What is the value of the tract at sixteen dollars per acre? What did A and B have to pay per acre? And what did C have to pay per acre? How much did A pay for 30 acres and 12 poles? How much did B pay for 18 acres, 2 roads and 15 poles? And how much did C pay for 142 acres, 2 roads and 18 poles?
Please give a solution of this problem and a proof of its solution.
MAGISTER PUERORUM.
Charlotte, Dec. 9, 1881.

Time a Great Comforter.
“What are they?” the reporter inquired. “Those answers Mrs. Souby, here photographs of dead wives. They were brought here a long time ago, and the owners have never returned for them. These you see here are not a quarter of what I have had. They began accumulating at such a great rate that I had to pack them up in boxes and stow them away in the lumber room. They were left here by husbands, and, my! you just ought to see the sorrowful and pitiful-looking faces they brought with them! The poor men would come in and, with tears in their eyes, present photographs of their deceased wives and ask for portraits of them. ‘Spare neither pains nor money in making the pictures,’ they would say, and, of course, I would follow out instructions. The pictures were finished, but never called for, and hence it is that you see this collection. Some of the men have been married, and the others, I suppose, have forgotten that they ever wanted portraits of their dead wives. Perhaps they think it wouldn't do to let a second wife be confronted constantly with a picture of a first wife.”—*New Orleans Times.*

A YOUNG LADY CURED BY PRAYER
AND MARKED ONE YEAR AFTER—The wedding of Miss Lillie D. Tyler of Damascus, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, to Mr. John G. Mitchell, of the same town, took place a day or two ago, precisely one year from the mysterious cure of the young lady. Miss Tyler had been an invalid for upward of six years with a peculiar disease which kept her confined to her room most of the time. She was treated by eminent physicians from New York and Philadelphia, but in vain. In October, 1880, she heard of a female in Connecticut who cured people by prayer, and to this person Miss Tyler wrote, receiving a reply appointing the 26th of November as the day when Lillie should, with her friends, pray for her restoration to health. The day came, and Miss Tyler was so weak she could scarcely raise her head from the pillow. The company included her family and pastor, Rev. Thomas Westcott. At noon they commenced their prayers, and before night the young lady was able to go about the house, and, as her cure has been entirely effected, she has just redeemed the pledge made long ago to Mr. Mitchell, and they were married last Saturday by the same clergyman who prayed so fervently only a year before for her recovery. The case has attracted widespread attention, and the story as told by the bride is true in every particular.

SLATE PENCILS.—The hard, black German slate pencil has been superseded of late years by the round white pencil of clay slate. At the quarry near Castleton, Nt., about 35 workmen produce 50,000 pencils daily, and it is proposed to increase the daily output to 100,000. The blocks when quarried are sawed into pieces seven by twelve inches, split to a thickness of a half inch and smoothed by a planer. The block is passed under a semi-circular knife, and after having been turned over, the process is repeated. The result is 50 7-inch pencils. A particle of quartz in the block would break all the pencils. They are pointed by a grindstone turned, assorted, and sent to market in boxes of a hundred.

PROPORTION OF FARMERS.—The last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that 7,600,000 persons in the United States are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The total value of farms and implements is \$13,481,200,433, or two-thirds of the productive wealth of the nation. The value of farm products and live stock for 1878 was \$3,000,000,000, against \$2,800,000,000 of mining and manufacturing products. Thus it appears that only a majority of the adult male population of the United States is engaged in agriculture, but more than one-half the wealth of the Union is invested in that industry.

PLAYERS ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A petition is now being circulated and has received the signatures of those accustomed to travel on the New York and New Haven Railroad, requesting the directors of that road to set apart the rear car on each of the morning trains to New York for the use of those who desire to hold religious services on the train. The services are to be held between Mt. Vernon and New York, and will consist of Scripture reading, singing and prayer. One hundred signatures to the petition are required by the superintendent before granting the request.

The Richest person to-day upon the Sandwich Islands is Claus Spreckles of Honolulu. A few years ago he was laughed at when he purchased 10,000 acres of land for ten cents an acre, as the tract was at the foot of an extinct volcano, and covered with a crust on the surface like a flagstone walk. He broke up this crust, mixed the dust with a small quantity of vegetable mould, thoroughly irrigated the soil thus formed, and planted sugar cane. To-day he is a millionaire.

CURE FOR DROPSY.—A gentleman of this city gives the following, which he terms an infallible cure for dropsy. To one quart of sweet cider put one quarter of ounce of saltpeper, together with a sufficient quantity of horse-radish and parsley root, to make the mixture taste strongly of those ingredients, and take a good draught three times a day after eating. Our informant says he has known it tried in various instances and always with success.—*Wilmington Star.*

A VALUABLE PETRIFICATION.—An exhibition in an Eureka, Nev., bakery is a piece of petrified wood, about the size of a very big man's hand. It assays \$1,500 to the ton in silver, horn silver glistening all over it. About one-half of the singular specimens is the clearly marked bark of the fossil tree with leaves embedded there in and tinged with copper stains, the other part being the grain of the wood, seemingly nut pine, plainly defined.

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